

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

[No. 1974.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

Corner of Prince and Water streets.

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on MONDAY, the 30th day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.

By order, George Town, July 4, [3] at 30th Jy.

142 hhd. of MOLASSES,

5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by

May 25. Marsteller & Young.

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20. d.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets,

HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality.

10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles

15 cases choice small twist tobacco

40 boxes mould and dipped candles

10 boxes fresh chocolate

140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial TEAS,

Hyson, Of this year's fine

Young Hyson, and portation & very

Hyson-skin, fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,

liquors and groceries, he will sell very low

for cash, produce, or on the usual credit.

June 15. d.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 boxes fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 kegs green Copperas

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

10 hhd. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 boxes Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

26 hhd. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11. d.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyson, in quarter chests,

Young Hyson do.

Nyfon-Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen

ware, particularly assorted for coun-

try stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4900 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d.

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining

own) well suited for the wet goods busi-

ness.

## District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d.

## FOR SALE.

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intended to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-

casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Mall, from Boston, at Lawason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawason and Fowle,

60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime

41 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap

5 casks spermaceti oil.

## IN STORE,

130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.

40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate

30 barrels N. E. rum

3 chests imperial, } FRESH

15 do. young hyson } TEAS.

5 hhd. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.

40 do. Havana white and brown sugar

160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings

40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackerel

60 casks raisins

5 bales Beerboon gurrahs.

AND

60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial, } TEAS,

Hyson, particularly select-

Young Hyson, ed for

Hyson-Skin, and family use.

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

MADEIRA,

Bisellor,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, sto

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

## For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

COMMERCE,

Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.

July 20. d.

## NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA COPPER MINE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general meeting of the company will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexandria, on the 31st day of the present month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly requested that every member will be punctual in his attendance either in person or by proxy as business very essential to their interests will be laid before them.

John Potts, President.

July 17. d2w

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and

3 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior

quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

5 hhd. good Sugar,

10 hhd. Molasses, of a good quality,

Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for

family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA;

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corcion

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in cases of

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheds Havanna honey

15 do. choice retasting molasses.

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff

in bottles and bladders.

Masaba and rapoe do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; floatant indigo; Geo-

rgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Brit-

ish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscotel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and n-

chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL receive half a dozen YOUNG WOMEN of decent deportment, to be taught in the various parts of Reading, Writing, Arith-

metic, Geography, Grammar, &c. at the mode-

rate price of five DOLLARS per quarter.

P. WANTON.

July 25. St

N. B. A handsome library is at their ser-

vice, containing most of the modern publi-

cations.

One half the day may be devoted to

sewing.

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship

ALEXANDRIA.

Capt. Watson.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hhd.

tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to

Lawason & Fowle, Alexandria;

Washington Bowie, Georgetown.

July 21.

In Common Council,

JULY 21, 1867.

ORDERED, That the Council do convene as a Court of Appeals on Monday the 3d day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and sit till 2 o'clock, P. M. each day, for three days

Test.

(13A) Jas. M. McRea, c. c.

Seelig and George,

Gun-Smiths, Rifle-makers and White-

Smiths,

BEG leave to inform the inhabitants, that they have lately removed to this place, and have taken a shop on the corner of Union and Duke-streets, where they will execute with neatness and dispatch any orders they may be favored with.

July 21. tf



## FROM THE AURORA.

IT appears to be one of the necessary consequences of criminality that it should, for the warnings of others and the moral good of the world, take no step, but such as is calculated to betray itself. When Bollman presented the article which we published yesterday, from the manner of his address, coupled with a declaration which he made in the hearing of the editor, in the district court of Richmond, that the communication of the treasonable project of Burr, which he made to the executive, "should be made public by him," we expected that such was the paper he proffered for publication. After a perusal, however, we perceived that the real purport of the paper offered was only the offspring of that system which the unfortunate author of the treason has pursued towards the country, the public, the executive, the persons whom he deluded, and those whom he failed to delude.

Instead of asserting his innocence or attempting to prove it by facts or evidence, Mr. Burr has endeavored to roll back upon the government by which his treason has been frustrated and upon the public officers who have been most active in defeating his treason, and on the public officers who have conducted the prosecution, — odium and reproach and contumely.

"Like master like man!" As Burr has done so does Bollman. This unfortunate object of mercy, with a pardon registered in a court of law, issued upon the voluntary revelation of his own treason and the treason of the "master spirit" by whom he was led, this is the man who comes forward to the public with the expectation of making an impression on the public mind in favor of the man whom he had before betrayed and of depreciating the character and conduct of the man to whose benevolence and good faith he owes his liberty and life.

Was the disclosure made by this person brought before the district court in an extraordinary and unwarrantable manner? The manner was this: Mr. Hay, attorney for the district of Virginia, in discharge of his duty as public prosecutor, called the several witnesses for the public, to be sworn in open court on their passage to the grand jury. On Bollman being called, Mr. Hay stated that he conceived it to be his duty to inform the court in what situation he stood as a witness. This Bollman had made important disclosures of Burr's plans, projects, and the means of accomplishing them, and in consequence thereof the president had issued a pardon; which pardon Bollman at first received, then returned, and said he would neither receive nor reject. In this situation Bollman stood when he came into court and Mr. Hay then tendered a pardon to him in open court, which Bollman refused and thereupon the pardon was recorded in the court by the clerk thereof.

Was this either an unwarrantable or an extraordinary manner of acting? Could any course be more fair and liberal? How could Mr. Hay omit to notice the pardon or the cause of the pardon, when the man pardoned was to be called as a witness, and appeared to temporize between his first revelations of the treason, and his latter intercourse with his accused principal? The notice of the information given by Bollman to the executive, was rendered necessary then by Bollman himself, and what his own unprincipled conduct throughout had rendered unavoidable, for every act but that of his pardon, which rescued him from the gallows, were his own voluntary act—he embarked in the treason with Burr voluntarily—he went to New Orleans voluntarily—he opened his overtures to Wilkinson voluntarily—he was sent thence to Washington, indeed involuntarily; but without any solicitation or expectation on the part of the executive, he voluntarily proposed to reveal the plans, projects, and means, by which Burr was to accomplish his treason. The executive, however he must detect the traitor, was bound to hear the revelation of the treason; he condescended to let Bollman come into his presence, and to reveal at once the demonstration of his own criminal purpose, and the foreign aid which Burr was to receive, and had already received, and to which Bollman, before his departure to New Orleans from Philadelphia, was privy and a participator. Here then we see this Bollman, who first embarks in a scheme of perfidy to the U. S. of which two foreign powers were the aiders and abettors, if not the original instigators—after, but not till after he is seized and transported from the proposed theatre of his perfidy, come forward with a new act of that very species of perfidy which he in his essay of yesterday affects to reprobate.

Bollman says that a few days after his arrival at New Orleans in September last, advices were received from gen. Wilkinson stating that he would chastise the *Dons*.

Now the first question we would ask is, what has this to do with vindicating Bollman's character, which he professes to be the object of his essay?

What has gen. Wilkinson's conduct or his threats on the Sabine to do with Bollman's pardon, or his disclosures to the executive?

But a more important question precedes these enquiries—how and for what end came Bollman to New Orleans? How came letters to be addressed to him in cipher, under the name *Henry Windbourne*? Why, possessed of all the knowledge concerning the perfidious intentions of foreign powers against the U. S. did he go to New Orleans, endeavor to seduce the commander in chief of the army and leave his very tender solicitudes for the U. S. and his ideas of the great necessity of a war with Spain unrevealed, until he came prisoner to Washington city? Why did he keep the plans concealed until they were frustrated? And for what purpose was it, after they were frustrated, that he requested an interview with the executive?

It is ridiculous to say that he had no personal motives—he may deceive himself in the supposition that others will be deceived by him, but the *biter* is the *only one bitten*. His concern in the plans—his being a principal emissary, his being taken in a situation that subjected him to be hanged as a spy—the very mercy of Wilkinson, which changed his fate from a gibbet to transportation by sea to Washington—his situation at Washington—the mode in which he made the application to the president—the very disclosure of the secret plans of Burr, and of the foreign resources from which Burr drew his funds, and his hopes of establishing that empire, with which in or near the 50th year of his age "the more youthful imagination of Dr. Bollman became enamored in the prospect of emancipating an enslaved kingdom."

Dr. Bollman stands precisely then in a situation similar to that of one of a number of highwaymen, seized on the road in the attempt to rob; the robbery to be sure was not perpetrated, but the Dr. turns stag, and backs out with a full (or a half full) disclosure; and for his useful discoveries as state's evidence, the executive deems him entitled to a pardon.

In this situation it is that this state's evidence comes forward as the vindicator of the man he at first betrayed, and the reviler of a magistrate to whom he owes his being at large and exemption from punishment, and thus he insults the very people against whose peace & union he had been a conspirator.

These we believe to be the real merits and the true character of Bollman's conduct all round—like his principal, he lies and betrays every body; old friends and strangers, benefactors and partisans: all are alike the victims of his duplicity and wily artifice.

Under such circumstances, and against such an antagonist, so fallen in the estimation of every man of worth and real honor, it may perhaps be superfluous to say another word. But public information demands a few further remarks, in relation to gen. Wilkinson and the president of the U. States.

The whole course of Burr's conduct has been, since his seizure, to heap revilement and distrust on general Wilkinson. Bollman, in his curious note upon general Wilkinson's returning to New Orleans "to play the devil," (and he appears to have played the devil with Burr, Bollman, and Co.) confesses the whole of Burr's treason; and he admits it too in a cautious way, for while he convicts Burr, it establishes the sagacity and sound generalship of Wilkinson; for says Bollman, General Wilkinson made use of the information which Swartwout gave him of Burr's expedition, to close the dispute with the Spaniards, and then very ungratefully, he infers, after preventing the Spanish war by using the name of Burr, he comes back, and after having rendered both illegal and illaudable Burr's plan (by frustrating the Spanish war) he then fixes upon Burr's own project its original & true character of treason!

There is one other point in this note that merits notice. Bollman says, Burr's expedition "acquired an illegal character though the inimical conduct of a weak & treacherous friend." The reader will do well to consider this sentence.

Was Burr's expedition originally or at any time legal?—Did not Burr to more than ten of the witnesses who were examined by the grand jury, declare that it was not only without the knowledge or con-

sent of the government, but that he held the government itself in contempt? But Bollman says had not Wilkinson by a stratagem brought the Spaniards to a truce on the Sabine, Burr's project would then have succeeded.

Here then we have a clew to the "inimical conduct of a weak and treacherous friend." That is Wilkinson was so weak as to avert a Spanish war by one stratagem, and to destroy a treasonable conspiracy by another: had the Spanish war been suffered to go on, Wilkinson would not have acted inimical to Burr, had he suffered Burr to come down to Orleans in force he would not have acted inimical, but says this renowned intriguer from the county of Hoya Wilkinson by frustrating both was weak and treacherous.—We shall leave the weakness to be judged by the events; let us see by whom it is, and how consistently general Wilkinson is called treacherous. Treacherous to whom? To his country? No! To the Spaniards? No! To whom then? Why treacherous (says Dr. Bollman, who exposed Burr's treason at the fact) to Aaron Burr! Was impudence and audacity ever so barefaced as this conduct of this man Bollman? Let us suppose the very worst; that the fell spirit of deceit and treachery could inspire Burr, to insinuate or assert. Let us suppose the very worst that Wilkinson had a previous knowledge of Burr's imperial designs—of his determination to seize on New Orleans and make it the seat of his grand empire, of which the youthful fancy of Dr. Bollman was so enamoured. Let us suppose more than ever was asserted or surmised, that Wilkinson had entered into written engagements to consummate such a scheme of treason as the severation of the western and southern territory; and having arrived at the point when Swartwout reached him; that at this moment he had determined and continued resolved to conceal his plot from every one but Swartwout and Bollman, and that on arriving at N. Orleans he had like Coriolanus at the gates of Rome repented and instead of prosecuting the scheme of treason and severation of the national territory, compunction filled his bosom and the love of his country triumphed over his premeditated scheme of treason; we suppose all this freely, because we know the very reverse is the truth; but suppose this true. Why after all Wilkinson would have the merit of at least saving his country, and if he was guilty of treachery, it was to the most treacherous of men, to one with whom no faith ought to be kept. We do not admire Mr. Bollman's idea of honor. It is that vulgar honor called *honor among thieves*. He cannot see any upbraid to treason, but he can discover treachery in saving a nation from division of territory and civil war, and its concomitant horrors; Wilkinson at the very worst has acted a nobler part than the admired Coriolanus. He has frustrated not only a foreign but a civil war.

In this place, and we thank Bollman for the opportunity, we will inform the public of two important facts; and they will enable the public to determine the chastisement which this hardened conspirator merits, who has dared to speak as he has spoken of Wilkinson. We above assumed that Wilkinson had concealed the communication made by Burr through Swartwout and Bollman, from every one; it has been repeatedly said that he concealed these and even Dayton's famous communications from the government.—Mark the real state of the case. Swartwout reached general W's camp in the afternoon, and made his communication that evening. The first emotion of Wilkinson was that he ought to be immediately disposed of as a spy; but recollecting that there were further communications to be made by Bollman, he determined to pursue another course. Early in the morning he called on col. Cushing, the second in command, and to him communicated the mission and the dispatch brought by Swartwout; with him it was agreed to be best to temporize with Swartwout, until the whole treason should be revealed by the prime emissary Bollman, and upon the possession of that full information to seize upon them and send them to the seat of government. The government was immediately addressed by an express dispatch; and Wilkinson took his measures with that admirable skill which has ended in preventing a Spanish war, and in frustrating the conspiracy.

In like manner the recent rumors concerning measures proposed in the grand jury, were founded upon the assumption that gen. Wilkinson had concealed Dayton's treasonable letter from the government. Had any question been asked by the grand jury this mistake could not have arisen, as a copy of Dayton's letter had

been forwarded to the government, fully communicated to the president, was known to the secretary of war, and are facts which are known to be true, which will appear on the trial.

Let us see, it then in another point of view—we entreat the pardon of gen. Wilkinson and of the president, for the delicacy of naming them at the same time with Bollman, but it is the public duty.

Wilkinson was treacherous! says Bollman. To whom? To Burr.

The president was treacherous! says Bollman. To whom? To Bollman.

But it is Bollman, who, after Wilkinson had frustrated the treason, that complains of Wilkinson's treachery! Why, good reader, Bollman upbraids Wilkinson for not aiding him in his treason, and his treachery consists in not being treacherous to his country; saves his country and frustrates Burr, for this Bollman calls him treacherous. This same Bollman who, after detecting and exposing all Burr's schemes to the president voluntarily and without solicitation, who writes five folio sheets of treachery to his principal.

Here then we find Bollman first a traitor to the country which received him with hospitality, and then treacherous to him, upbraiding the chief magistrate, who not only frequently proved his good will for him, but who had on several particular occasions given him proofs of his good will; who, after being guilty of treason upon his own confession, and guilty of the proof of gen. Wilkinson and others who, after voluntarily revealing his treason, and obtaining from the president the highest exertion of power and the greatest gift of mercy, his *forfeit life*; thus comes forward as the calumniator of his former benefactor, and of the head of the government which he had conspired to disserve, and of the individual who has been his generous benefactor.

Such is Bollman. But let us see what is that he charges upon the president, his own story is, that he meant to "remove false impressions" of treasonable purposes, and to convince the president that he ought to go to war with Spain, and give countenance to Burr! This is his own story. The reader will recollect that this created privy counsellor and teacher of political ethics, was no other than the prime minister of the emperor in prospect. The very man Bollman had gone to N. Orleans with foreign gold in his pocket, and treason digested and methodised in his mind, detected in that treason and sent to the seat of the government against which he conspired; and he tells the American people in an address to the American people that from the cell in which he was imprisoned as a traitor, he of his own motion undertook to become the privy counsellor of the government he aimed to destroy and to preach politics and purity to the executive.

It is his own story; he says he requested the interview for those two decided objects. Well! let us see how he is treated. His story is heard; he said he had no personal motive. What motives then? He had no personal motives he must have meant only to add another scene to the atrocious cheat; for he says he sought to remove impressions of treason, and to persuade the executive to a war with Spain. If these were the objects he must be one of the most flagitious and hardened of conspirators; we will not credit him he is not entitled to it; we believe that he wanted to save his life by turning state's evidence. The veriest prostitutes sometimes talk of purity, and disinterestedness. They nevertheless pursue their traffic with the world. Bollman revealed the secrets of his principal and was pardoned. Let us now see what were the conditions.

The president's note, which Bollman fortunately furnishes, speaks both the sentiments of the president concerning Bollman and the purpose for which he wished to obtain the statement in writing.

The president states that Bollman's communications were "interesting," because they unfolded designs against the peace and unity of the nation, and the connexion between conspirators and foreign governments; he assumes, that their complexion and tendency was such as Bollman would not scruple to commit to writing, in all the details which he had orally entered, but hints "omissions," which hint must have alluded to some circumstance necessary to complete the narration, or some incompleteness or inconsistency in the narrative given. The main of the president's note is obviously directed against the man, and a want of confidence in the completeness or fidelity of his communication. But the point that appears to be most dwelt upon by Bollman, is the misdeed of its being kept secret, and secluded from the public.

From the manner in which he attempts to distort this point, opinion, that when Burr made pronounal protestations about the 18th May, before the district court of Bollman, and that whole apprehensions and searoused into such an inflation point.

But as it regards Bollman president say—"Thomas Jefferson word of honor that the communication shall never be used against him."

Now what is the fact—ever been used against Erickson the contrary to prevent the president issues a pardon any change of the president's circumstances, that paper, obligations of duty must file a pardon of the state, he too a pardon should never bring informer into jeopardy. The ed and the promise is fulfilled the revolution made by Boll said that it specially concerned but it is said deeply to conceal then, was the president to be waived and not to act upon it. Was the promise never to use man, the whole end and purpose, and of the commitment, ine brought the examination easy to this point we at of and his profligacy stares to face. The communication to be committed to writing, ditton? Look at the condition of saying A. B. Dayton, or James Adair, or cipator associate in the treason was single, and on that was the communication delivered: that condition should never be used against then we have not only the closure but the purpose is find that Bollman who talks *sentimental fraud and turpitude* made all these disclosures condition of saving himself: cipal and all his associates to selves. This is the true transaction, and we deem it ous to say more upon it, tho for ample animadversion. placed this agent of treason true colors before that cou he had the impudence to int

## PHILADELPHIA.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(Communicated for the use of two letters, written by American gentlemen at Cambridgeport, N. H. (this city morning via Salem) of March 24, 1807.

These letters state, that between the Chinese and the Americans were accommodated: the heret to his demand, which the English commander accede. That the chief story had determined to England with that party which was then on board not more than would ball

That the business country ships went on as the Americans were cons favored light by the Chin

## BALTIMORE.

The following relation the mouth of Mr. Hyac John Hyac, an American resident of Baltimore, the ship Eugene, of and for Bordeaux, in the spring the returning of the said deaux she was captured 1805, by the British ship carried into Halifax, N she remained for some Cambrian was repaired whole, crew, together with except the captain and taken and detained on board which went to sea immediately until March was ordered to England his departure from then together with all the Am



to the government... the secretary of war... are known to be... on the trial... then in another... treat the pardon of... of the president, for... them at the same... but it is the public... as treacherous! say... To Burr... was treacherous... whom? To Bollman... man, who, after... the treason, that... treason? Treachery... y, good reader, B... son for not a div... and his treachery... cherous to his sp... y and frustrates B... an calls him treach... man who, after de... schemes to the pre... without solicitation... folio sheets of lit...

From the manner in which Bollman attempts to distort this point, we are firmly of opinion, that when Burr made so many Sempronian protestations about the fidelity of confidential letters, in relation to the letter of the 18th May, before the district court, that he had a special apprehension of this state's evidence of Bollman, and that it was by it his whole apprehensions and sensibility were aroused into such an inflation of affected honor.

But as it regards Bollman, what does the president say? "Thomas Jefferson gives his word of honor that the communication in writing shall never be used against Erick Bollman."

Now what is the fact—have these papers ever been used against Erick Bollman? Not on the contrary to prevent the possibility of it the president issues a pardon, so that upon any change of the president or any alteration of circumstances, that paper, which is an official paper, and which the president under the obligations of duty must file in the secret department of the state, he took care by issuing a pardon should never bring the author and informer into jeopardy. The pardon is issued and the promise is fulfilled. But let us see the revelation made by Bollman. It is not said that it specially concerned the president; but it is said deeply to concern the state: well then, was the president to keep treason unrevealed and not to act upon it in any shape? Was the promise never to use it against Bollman, the whole end and purpose of the disclosure, and of the commitment in writing? Having brought the examination of Bollman's easy to this point we at once see the man, and his profligacy stares the public in the face. The communication of the treason is to be committed to writing, and on what condition? Look at the condition, it is not on the condition of saving A. Burr, or Jonathan Dayton, or James Adair, or any other principal or associate in the treason; the condition was single, and on that single condition was the communication deliberately written and delivered: that condition was that it should never be used against Bollman. Here then we have not only the history of the disclosure but the purpose is unfolded, and we find that Bollman who talks so much, of "essential fraud and turpitude," had actually made all these disclosures upon the single condition of saving himself; leaving his principal and all his associates to shift for themselves. This is the true character of the transaction, and we deem it wholly superfluous to say more upon it, though there is room for ample animadversion. We trust we have placed this agent of treason fairly and in his true colors before that country before which he had the impudence to intrude himself.

The notice we have taken of him has been on public grounds, nor should his production have obtained a place in this paper, had we not at once seen the propriety of suffering him to convict himself before the country he endeavored to betray. If we ever take notice of him again in any way it will be only from similar motives, though we think it will be hardly ever necessary to say a word about him again.

**PHILADELPHIA, July 24.**

**PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,**  
[Communicated for the Register.]

We have been favored with the perusal of two letters, written by respectable American gentlemen at Canton, to their correspondent in this city (received this morning via Salem) of as late date as March 24, 1807.

These letters state, that the difference between the Chinese and British had not been accommodated: that the vice-roy adhered to his demand of reparation, to which the English commandant would not accede. That the chief of the British factory had determined to send the ships to England with that part of their cargoes which was then on board, and which was not more than would ballast them.

That the business in American and country ships went on as usual; and that the Americans were considered in the most favored light by the Chinese.

**BALTIMORE, July 25.**

The following relation of facts is from the mouth of Mr. Hyac himself:

John Hyac, an American seaman and resident of Baltimore, shipped on board the ship Eugene, of and from New York for Bordeaux, in the spring of 1805. On the returning of the said ship from Bordeaux she was captured on the 7th Sept. 1805, by the British ship Cambrian, and carried into Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she remained for some time, until the Cambrian was repaired; and then the whole crew, together with this informant, except the captain and cabin boy, were taken and detained on board the Cambrian, which went to sea immediately thereafter.

The Cambrian cruised on the West India station until March last, when she was ordered to England; but previous to her departure from thence this informant, together with all the American seamen on

board of her, were removed on board a guard ship at Bermuda, where they remained until the 9th of June, 1806, when seven of the American seamen, together with this informant, were put on board a British armed schooner, to proceed to Charleston, for the purpose of cruising off that port, in company with the Indian sloop of war.

After the said schooner had entered a harbor station and had cruised for some time, she was sent with dispatches from the said sloop of war to the British squadron within Cape Henry. On the passage of the said schooner to the Cape, she fell in with commodore Douglass at sea, who ordered the schooner to proceed after him to Halifax.

This informant states, that being much distressed with his long confinement in a foreign service, he concerted the plan, together with his fellow citizens, to rise and take the vessel. Accordingly seven others, together with himself, put the plan in execution on the 15th July instant, when they, by first securing the captain of the watch and commander in the cabin, by tying them, as well as all the sailors, took possession and steered for the capes of the Delaware.

The success which crowned the bravery of these hitherto unfortunate Americans, induced 16 of the English sailors to join them.

The day after their good fortune, they fell in with a Carolina schooner, on board of which they consented (at the request of the commander) to go for the purpose of getting on shore; but before they departed, they were assured on the word of the commander, that they should not be fired upon after leaving the schooner, which was accordingly most inviolably observed on the part of the commander; and the 8 American and 16 English seamen were safely landed on the day after the capture, on Cape Henlopen, from whence this informant arrived at this place yesterday morning. There was such implicit reliance reposed in the integrity of the commander of the British schooner by the sailors, that they not only released him and left him unarmed, but declined spiking or unshipping one gun.

**Baltimore, July 24, 1807.**

Captain Ruse, a pilot who arrived here last night informs, that after piloting the ship Mary, on Monday last, outside of the capes, and returning from the ship he saw a British frigate give chase to the said ship Mary and a ship out of Norfolk, but knows not whether either of them was taken.

On the same day captain Ruse fell in with the brig Leo, Robinson, schr. Fly Thomas Frazier, schr. Model, capt. Ratter, and a schooner name unknown, at New Point Comfort; when he was informed by Mr. Wilson, supercargo on board the Leo, that after the brig had got to the capes bound out, she was chased by two British cutters as far as New Point Comfort, and on making a second attempt to get out was chased again up the bay.

Captain Ruse states, that he was informed at the same time, that the other vessel outward bound above named, were also chased from the capes into New Point Comfort.

**July 23.**

**Alexandria Daily Advertiser.**

**MONDAY, JULY 27.**

As the present crisis involves both the honor and safety of our country, we consider retrospective opinions as irrelative and reproach of past errors as not only unavailing, but injurious to the issue of the contest, in which we may be engaged.

Experience, the great instructor of nations and individuals, has demonstrated to the government and people of the United States, that the avoidance of war does not depend on the disposition of any one nation to maintain pacific relations with the rest of mankind. On the contrary, conviction has reached us, that, in the present age of the world, aggression can only be kept at a distance, by the knowledge that prompt means of repulsion exist, and that a severe retaliation of the wrongs, that may be attempted against us, will follow.

Under this view of our situation, there is but one course to be pursued, consistent with our feelings as men, or our duty as patriots—as members of the same community we are bound, by the pledge of social happiness, to make mutual concessions of opinion—and, as patriots, we are enjoined by the high behest of our common country to forego all party distinctions in the vindication of her cause against foreign hostility.

[Phil. Register.]

The whole of yesterday the current report was, that the British men of war in Lynnhaven bay, had weighed their anchors, and had gone to sea; this may have been the case, but we can with certainty state, that they are again at their former anchorage off our capes, and that they have been joined by another armed ship.

(Norf. Herald.)

Mr. Samuel Goodhue, of the brig Three Brothers, who arrived at Newburyport on Friday last, left St. Thomas the 3d July, and informs, that a vessel arrived there from Laguna, which brought information that the Spanish government had confiscated all the English manufactured goods found in any ports on the Main; there were likewise a large number of gun-boats fitted out to take all vessels whatever that have any species of English goods on board. How far this information is correct, our informant is not able to say, but it was generally believed at St. Thomas, and if true, would very considerably affect many houses there. The English cruisers are taking all vessels they fall in with from the city of St. Domingo, loaded with goods under pretence that they are trading from one enemy's port to another, as they have to load on the coast. Several Americans and Danes have already been condemned at Tortola.

Mulay Soliman, emperor of Morocco, issued on the 19th of May last, an order, directing that no vessel in ballast or empty, and which are not laden with goods suitable for the consumption of the country be suffered to remain at Magadore.

A decisive victory was gained by the forces of Algiers over the troops of the bey of Tunis about the 15th of May in the neighborhood of Constantine. The news of which occasioned great rejoicings at Algiers.

Sidi Soliman Mili Mili was at Gibraltar and part of his business appeared to be the purchasing of military stores for his master, one cargo of which he had sent for Tunis.

All the Portuguese squadron that was stationed at Gibraltar, with the exception of a sloop of war, one brig and a schooner had gone off Algiers, probably with a view of co-operating with Tunis.

All the ports of Naples, occupied by the enemies of his Sicilian majesty, are declared in a state of blockade. This has been officially notified by the marquis de Circello, minister for foreign affairs to the king of Sicily.

From the Southern Star—Extract.

**MONTE VIDEO, May 10**

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of his Majesty's ship Thisbe, having on board general Whitelocke, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in S. America, and staff; to be followed by large reinforcements of troops of every description, which the general left at sea. A company of artillery has disembarked this afternoon from the Thisbe.

**May 23**

His excellency governor Whitelocke, has, by proclamation ordered that all persons who are not Spaniards or South American subjects who resided in Montevideo previous to its capture, or who do not belong to merchant ships, do give in their names and residence at the Cavildo's office, before the 28th, under the penalty of forfeiting the protection of the British government.

The following is a list of the general military staff here, viz. Lieut. gen. John Whitelocke, commander in chief; major general Levison Gower, second in command; brigadier general Samuel Achmuty; brigadier general Lumley, and brigadier general Ackland; lieutenant colonel Torrens, 89th regiment, military secretary, lieutenant R. Foster, and ensign Freemantle, aids de camp to the commander in chief; lieutenant col. Bradford, 87th deputy adj. general; lieutenant col. Bourke, D. Q. M. G.; colonel Browne, 40th, commandant of the town.

**For Sale by the Subscriber,**  
2000 lbs. BACON, put up particularly for family use.  
Likewise for Sale,  
A DRAY & GEERS, complete.  
A. LINDO.

I wish to purchase a NEGRO LAD of about 14 years of age, and a NEGRO GIRL a little younger, for Cash.  
N. B. I have on hand, Carlisle Family FLOUR in whole and half barrels.  
**July 27.**

**ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.**

**THIS EVENING, July 27.**

Will be performed a TRAGEDY, in five acts,  
—CALLED—  
**THE CARMELITE.**

Written by Richard Cumberland, esq. author of the West Indian, Hint to Husbands, Jew, Wheel of Fortune, &c.

Saint Valori, (the Carmelite,) Mr. Wood,  
Lord Hildebrand, Mr. Rutherford,  
Montgomery, Mr. Coke,  
Lord De Courci, Mr. Cross,  
Cyfford, Mr. Miller,  
Raymond, Mr. Charnock,  
Fitzalan, Mr. Barnett.

Matilda, (Lady Saint Valori,) Mrs. Melmoth,  
(From the Theatre, Philadelphia.)

The Epilogue (altered for the occasion) will be spoken by Mrs. MELMOTH.

To which will be added the COMIC OPERA,  
—CALLED—  
**THE PRIZE;**  
O P,  
2, 5, 3, 8.

Dr. Lenitve, Mr. Jefferson.  
Captain Heartwell, Mr. Cone.  
Mr. Caddy, Mr. Charnock,  
Lobel, Mr. Cross,  
Juba, Master Jefferson,  
Servant, Mr. Barnett.

Caroline, Mrs. Claud,  
Mrs. Caddy, Mrs. Cunningham.

\* \* \* The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.  
Admittance—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.  
Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE.  
**July 27.**

**LOST,**  
Or more probably STOLEN out of my pocket, on Saturday night, either coming out of the Theatre or while there,  
**A Red Morocco Pocket Book,**  
With my name written on the strap, containing a Twenty Dollar Note of the bank of Alexandria—two notes drawn by James Nutt and Co. in my favor, dated 11th July, at 60 and 90 days, for 150 dollars 50 cents, each—a number of other papers and some Gold Trinkets. Whoever will return the same to me or the Printer, shall receive the money for reward and no questions asked.  
**William Huber.**  
**July 27.**

**Public Sale.**

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain John Harper, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following

**Very valuable Property**

IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ.  
ONE piece of Ground, lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from hence southwardly eighty eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union street, and to the southward of Franklin street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and 76 feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running northwardly with Union street 88 feet 3 inches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6 inches. Also, one half acre of ground lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibson streets.

**Mary Harper, Ex'x.**  
**Wm. Hartshorne,**  
**Samuel Craig,**  
**Wm. Herbert.**

**July 27.**

**Notice is hereby given**  
**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE**  
**BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.**  
THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.  
By order of the President and Directors,  
**Garden Chapin,**  
CASHIER.  
Bank of Alexandria,  
**July 6. (7)**  
Staw4w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.



